



BOROUGH OF ELLESMERE PORT



Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH


and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1964

W. A. POLLITT,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

E. TUFT,
M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.



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Annual Health Report **FOR THE YEAR 1964**

Administrative Staff

Medical officer of Health :

W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

E. TUFT, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

R. K. FRANCIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Assistant Public Health Inspector :

G. KINREAD, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

K. WADDINGTON, M.A.P.H.I.

H. ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I.

E. TYNDALL, M.A.P.H.I.

K. ELLIS, M.A.P.H.I.

<i>Student Inspector</i>	.....	R. A. THOMPSON
<i>Chief Clerk</i>	.....	G. POWELL
<i>Shorthand-Typists</i>	.....	Miss C. V. WILKINSON
	Miss H. HAYNES (Resigned Sept.),	Mrs. M. SWAN
<i>Part-Time Typist</i>	.....	Mrs. N. BYRON
<i>Clerk Typist</i>	.....	Mrs. M. OWEN
<i>Junior Clerk</i>	.....	Mrs. E. M. CLARKE

Members of the Health and Market Committee, 1964 :

Councillor C. E. BRODIE, A.F.INST.PET., M.R.S.H. (Chairman).

The Worshipful the Mayor,

Alderman J. W. RIMMER, B.E.M., J.P. (*ex-officio*).

Deputy Mayor, Alderman Miss V. CRUTCHLEY, J.P. (*ex-officio*).

Aldermen : T. ASTBURY, P. H. HALL, J.P.

Councillors :

J. J. BLACKWELL, Mrs. C. ESSERY, J. HARRIS,

E. E. LALLEY, W. F. MARTIN, E. J. OWEN,

Mrs. I. D. REEVES, Mrs. P. B. RICHARDS, W. WILLIAMS.

Town Clerk : R. J. BERNIE, LL.B. (LOND).

BOROUGH OF ELLESMERE PORT

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1964

Office :

St. Martin's Lodge, Castle Esplanade, Chester.

Telephone No. : Chester 24678.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1964

To: THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH OF ELLESMERE PORT.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1964.

The Birth Rate of 23.34 shows a fall over that of the previous year which was 24.16. The Rate for England and Wales is 18.4.

The Infant Mortality Rate is 20.44. Thirteen of these twenty-four deaths occurred in infants in their first week of life.

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales is 20.0.

I am pleased to report once again that there were no maternal deaths during the year.

The Crude Death Rate is 7.88 compared with a Rate of 7.94 per 1,000 of the population for 1963. The Rate for England and Wales is 11.3.

In the Summer the explosive outbreak of Typhoid occurred at Aberdeen. This had repercussions around the country, one of which was the recall of suspected food. This caused considerable extra work to be thrown on to the Inspectorial staff. This involved visiting Retail Food Shops, Restaurants and Canteens. In addition some contact tracing of people from Aberdeen was required. In recent years this task of contact tracing and surveillance has been on the increase and usually involves people returning from abroad from areas with Typhoid outbreaks.

687 cases of Measles were notified during the year. Whilst there were no fatalities reported, many children suffered handicaps resulting from this illness affecting eyes, ears and chest. It is probable that within the near future Measles vaccination will become general and be included in the routine preventive inoculations at present carried out on young children.

Included at the end of the Report is an extract from my Annual Report as Divisional Medical Officer to the South West Cheshire Division of which the Borough of Ellesmere Port forms part.

In conclusion, I wish to express appreciation of the support I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and for the co-operation and assistance of the Staff of the Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

W. A. POLLITT,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Population	48,200
Area (acres)	9,144
Number of houses and flats in the area	14,595
Rateable Value (1st April, 1965)	£3,459,736
Sum represented by the Penny Rate (1965/66) Estimated	£13,500

The Natural Increase in Population (That is, excess of births over deaths) is shown in the following tables.

Year	Population	Natural Increase per 1,000 Population	Year	Population	Natural Increase per 1,000 Population
1949	31,290	10.88	1957	37,580	13.25
1950	32,110	10.33	1958	38,420	13.25
1951	32,670	7.89	1959	39,590	12.83
1952	33,680	12.29	1960	40,920	15.44
1953	34,470	13.75	1961	44,810	15.49
1954	35,130	11.04	1962	46,120	16.17
1955	36,010	12.16	1963	47,100	16.22
1956	36,830	12.51	1964	48,200	15.44

The Natural Increase in Population (That is, excess of birth over deaths) 1949—64 (England and Wales).

Year	Per 1,000 Population	Year	Per 1,000 Population
1949	5.0	1957	4.6
1950	4.2	1958	4.7
1951	3.0	1959	4.1
1952	4.0	1960	5.6
1953	4.1	1961	5.4
1954	3.9	1962	6.1
1955	3.3	1963	6.3
1956	4.0	1964	7.5

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

for the Year 1964

(Compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar General).

LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	567	503	1070
Illegitimate	23	32	55
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	590	535	1125

Birth Rate per 1,000 population	23.34
Corrected Birth Rate	20.53
Comparability Factor	0.88
Illegitimate live births as percentage of total live births	3.55%

STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	13	10	23
Illegitimate	2	Nil	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15	10	25

Total live and still births : 1150.

Still Birth Rate 21.73 per 1,000 total Live and Still Births.

The average number of births per annum in the years 1949 — 1963 was 815.

TABLE OF NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES 1949 — 63

Year	No.	Birth Rate	Year	No.	Birth Rate
1949	673	21.50	1957	804	21.39
1950	614	19.31	1958	832	21.66
1951	604	18.48	1959	853	23.06
1952	674	20.01	1960	964	23.56
1953	707	20.50	1961	1055	23.57
1954	692	19.70	1962	1099	23.82
1955	733	20.35	1963	1138	24.16
1956	775	19.98			

Birth Rate, England and Wales, 1963	18.4
Birth Rate, England and Wales, 1962	18.0
Birth Rate, Administrative County of Cheshire, 1963	18.3

DEATHS

Males 206

Females 174

Total 380

Death Rate 7.88 Corrected Death Rate 12.76 Comparability Factor 1.62

TABLE OF NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATES 1949 — 1963

Year	No.	Death Rate	Year	No.	Death Rate
1949	223	9.54	1957	306	8.14
1950	282	11.76	1958	323	8.41
1951	346	10.59	1959	345	8.71
1952	260	7.71	1960	332	8.11
1953	233	8.97	1961	362	8.08
1954	304	8.65	1962	352	7.65
1955	295	8.19	1963	374	7.94
1956	314	8.52			

The average number of deaths per annum in the years 1949 — 1963 was 310.

Death Rate, England and Wales: 11.3 per 1,000 population.

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	Number	Rate
All infants, per 1,000 live births	23	20.44
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	23	20.44
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil	
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	16	14.13
Deaths of infants under 1 week of age	13	11.55
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate (still birth and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	38	33.04
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales		20.0

TABLE OF INFANT MORTALITY 1949 — 1963

Year	Rate per 1,000 births	Year	Rate per 1,000 births
1949	31.20	1957	16.16
1950	35.83	1958	30.04
1951	31.45	1959	23.44
1952	31.15	1960	19.71
1953	22.63	1961	14.21
1954	31.79	1962	27.38
1955	25.92	1963	18.44
1956	23.22		
Death from Measles (all ages)			Nil
Death from Whooping Cough (all ages)			Nil
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea			1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			83
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)			Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births			Nil

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

The following services are available : —

LABORATORY FACILITIES :

The Public Health Laboratory Service at Chester undertakes free bacteriological examination of milk, water and other specimens for Local Authorities.

The administration of Food and Drugs is now carried out by the Borough Council, as from 1st April, 1964.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES :

The Ambulance Service for the district operates under the direction of the County Council with the help of the Chester City Ambulance acting as an emergency service. The Ambulance Depot is at Ellesmere Port.

NURSING IN THE HOME :

Three full-time District Nurses are engaged under the direction of the County Council in Ellesmere Port, and an additional one in Little Sutton.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES :

These are held at the Child Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port ; the Welfare Centre, Little Sutton ; the Castrol Social Club, Overpool ; and the Congregational Church, Grace Road.

Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic, Aural, Ante and Post Natal Clinics are organised under the supervision of specialists at Ellesmere Port.

A School Clinic with Dental Services is also held at the Welfare Centre, Ellesmere Port, and Little Sutton.

The premises at Stanney Lane include the provision of an Adult Training Centre for mentally handicapped adults, as well as a Day Nurse for children under five years.

HOSPITALS :

The Clatterbridge General and Isolation Hospitals, in addition to the Ellesmere Port and District Hospital, serve the town for most purposes.

MATERNITY :

Hospital provision is at Clatterbridge, where patients are under the supervision of the Consulting Obstetrician who attends the Ante-Natal Clinics at the Welfare Centre.

In addition there is a separate maternity home at Heswall.

MIDWIVES :

There are seven midwives practising in the District, all of whom are employed by the County Council.

SECTION 47, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT :

The provisions of the above Act enable a Local Authority to apply for the compulsory removal to a hospital or County Council Hostel of aged and infirm persons who are in need of care and attention, and are unable to care for themselves. Much time and patience is devoted to the needs of the aged by a variety of health workers, and every effort is made to avoid compulsory removal of aged and infirm persons from their homes. No action under this Section was required during the year.

Causes of Death

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	3	—	3
2. Other Tuberculosis Diseases	—	—	—
3. Syphilis	2	1	3
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	3	9
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	25	2	27
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	13	13
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	11	27
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	2	4
16. Diabetes	—	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	26	41
18. Coronary disease, angina	50	31	81
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	—	1
20. Other heart diseases	12	18	30
21. Other circulatory diseases	8	9	17
22. Influenza	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	15	14	29
24. Bronchitis	11	5	16
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	—	1
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	1	—	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	2	6
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	5	6	11
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	18	33
33. Motor vehicle accidents	6	3	9
34. All other accidents	6	5	11
35. Suicide	2	—	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	<hr/> 206 <hr/>	<hr/> 174 <hr/>	<hr/> 380 <hr/>

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The prevalence of infectious Diseases during the period 1955—1964 is shown in the following table, which gives the case rate per 1,000 of the population.

Year	Fever Scarlet	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough
1955	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.03	11.48	5.58
1956	1.35	0.00	0.05	1.06	8.09	4.20
1957	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	32.41	1.75
1958	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.16	7.76	0.76
1959	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.10	12.92	2.50
1960	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.09	19.96	0.48
1961	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.02	10.65	0.51
1962	0.15	0.00	0.02	0.04	10.96	0.45
1963	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.50	1.76
1964	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.08	14.08	0.74

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION IN WARDS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE CASES

Disease	Central	Grange	Victoria	Westminster	Stanlow	Poole	Sutton	Whitby	Total
Scarlet Fever	5	2	1	—	—	2	11	5	26
Whooping Cough	5	6	1	—	2	—	14	8	36
Measles	62	152	53	24	28	20	226	122	687
Dysentery	19	21	17	12	1	9	34	33	146
Pneumonia	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
Erysipelas	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	4
Food Poisoning	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	1	1	—	2	1	—	2	2	10
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	96	182	76	42	33	31	289	171	920

TABLE OF AGE GROUPS SHOWING THE TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES — 1964

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic		Non-Paralytic		Measles		Dysentery		Meningo-coccal Infection	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	17	16	4	4	—	—
1 year...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	42	52	16	4	—	—
2 years	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	65	56	11	14	—	—
3 years	4	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	56	65	10	4	—	—
4 years	1	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	63	42	3	6	—	—
5—9 years	8	9	1	3	—	—	—	—	108	100	13	15	—	—
10—14 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
15—24 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	—	—
25 years and over	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	13	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	13	13	22	14	—	—	—	—	353	334	80	66	—	—

	Acute Pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute Encephalitis Infective		Post Infectious		Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fever		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
5—14 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—44 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
45—64 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4

TUBERCULOSIS										Puerperal Pyrexia		Opthalmia Neonatorum	
	Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other								
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
5—9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15—19 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20—24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25—34 years	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35—44 years	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
45—54 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
55—64 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
65—74 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total (all ages)	7	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Sanitary Circumstances

WATER SUPPLY :

Reference was made in the previous years' report of the re-grouping of water undertakings in the Wirral Area and the title of the previous undertaking being altered to the Wirral Water Board. This single undertaking is now responsible for water supplies to all the local authority areas in Wirral.

The water which is in plentiful supply is mainly derived from the River Dee with further sources from the bore-holes at Prenton and Mouldsworth. The bore-holes at Hooton being reserved as a stand-by for emergencies. Softening operations of bore-hole supplies has not yet been resumed.

Complaints although not numerous as obtained previously have been received in respect of chlorine taste which tends to render the water rather unpalatable.

It is understood that apart from routine samples of water sent to an independent Analyst for examination, daily samples are also taken for bacteriological examination by the Board's own chemist and analyst.

All houses within the Borough have a piped supply.

During the year reports were received in respect of samples taken for bacteriological examination, and chemical analysis, from the flamed taps in the softening house of two pumping stations and the Treatment Works at Great Sutton.

The following are the results of a sample of water taken for bacteriological examination from the Treatment Works on the 9th November, 1964, as also the analyst's report on the chemical analysis.

Examination of a Sample of Water

Our Ref.: T/AWR/88

Analysis of a sample of water received 9th November, 1964.

from WIRRAL WATER BOARD

Labelled: Sutton Hall Treatment Works

Lab. Tap.

Date: 9.11.64. 1210 hours.

Taken by: J. Collins

Signed: J. Collins.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION (Mg./L)

Appearance: Clear and bright	Turbidity (A.P.H.A. units): Nil
Colour: (Hazen) 3	Odour : very faintly chlorinous
pH : 8.1	Free Carbon Dioxide : Trace
Electric Conductivity : 350	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C : 235
Chlorine present as Chloride : 43	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate : 60
Hardness : Total 115.	Carbonate : 60. Non-carbonate : 55
Nitrate Nitrogen : 1.1	Nitrite Nitrogen: absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen : 0.01	Oxygen Absorbed : 0.95
Albuminoid Nitrogen : 0.06	Residual Chlorine : 0.06
Metals : Manganese 0.04.	Aluminium 0.04.
	Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead : Absent.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

	1 day at 37 C	2 days at 37 C	3 days at 20-22 C
Number of Colonies developing on Agar	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.

	Present in	Absent from	Most probable No.
Presumptive Coliform reaction	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type 1)	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction	— ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, on the alkaline side of neutrality and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of manganese and aluminium. The water has very moderate hardness and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It is practically free from colour, is of very satisfactory organic quality and of the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

17th November, 1964.

Replies to the following points raised with the Engineer to the Wirral Water Board have been received and shown hereunder.

1. Particulars of any new source of public supply :

None.

2. Improvements to existing source of public supply :

None.

- 3 Any important extension of mains :

None.

4. Have pipe supplies been satisfactory in both quality and quantity ?

All supplies have been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

5. Is any part of the district in need of an improved water supply ?

No.

6. Information as to the resumption, or otherwise, of water softening treatment for domestic supply :

No softening of the Board's Borehole Supplies has taken place during the year.

Annual Report
of the
Chief Public Health Inspector
FOR THE YEAR 1964

To: THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH COUNCIL OF ELLESMERE PORT.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I submit details of the work carried out by the Department in relation to the Sanitary Circumstances and inspection of the Borough as applicable to environmental hygiene.

The year has been very busy with duties and responsibilities increasing as can only be expected with the growth of the Borough and the changing pattern of the work involved. The scene has changed considerably from the position as obtained before the advent of the Second World War.

It has not been found possible to make the progress one would have like to do particularly on account of staff sickness. One Inspector was away from duty for a period nearing seven months over the year. This and other absence could not fail but to materially upset the best well laid plans and therefore, some work has had to be put aside.

To maintain a one hundred per cent meat inspection service has also created difficulties and the Council decided to increase establishment in the new financial year for a Specialist Meat Inspector to be engaged solely on this work. It is considered most unfortunate that legislation does not enable a local authority to impose some restriction on hours of slaughter at private slaughterhouses particularly when such long hours are involved.

Agreement was also reached for a continuance of domestic smoke control and the services of a Technical Assistant have been engaged. Survey work on new areas is being undertaken. It is evident that in the majority of cases householders are tending to become impatient at what they consider the slowness in bringing areas into operation. The new procedure will tend to slow down the programme rather than increase its tempo.

Two good servants retired during the close of the year. Mr. Davies, who had been in charge of Rodent Control for the past fifteen years, and Mr. Dodd, a rodent operative from the time the Council assumed responsibility for this work in 1943. Both were well liked and had given excellent service in their respective spheres.

The purpose of the report is to afford some indication of the work carried out and hope it will prove to be of interest.

Finally, I would like to express appreciation to the members of the Health and Market Committee and Borough Council for the confidence and consideration shown to me, also to the staff for their loyalty and support without whom this report could not have been possible. I also desire to express appreciation to the Town Clerk and all other Chief Officers for their help given to me during the year.

Yours faithfully,

E. TUFT,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Summary of Inspections

Nature of Inspections	Number
Housing :	
General	525
Slum Clearance.....	249
Applications to Acquire	143
Sale of Corporation Houses	25
Applications for Improvement Grants	153
Improvement Scheme.....	225
Acquisition by Corporation	10
Multiple Occupation	1
Rent Act	46
Reinspections	271
Rehousing, Priority Applications — Inspections	43
Other Visits	40
Moveable Dwellings	34
Food and Drugs Act :	
Slaughterhouses	819
Food Premises — General	899
Mobile Traders	126
Public Market	113
School Canteens	15
Factory Canteens	66
Licensed Premises	21
Milk Distributors	54
Samples submitted for Bacteriological Examination : —	
(1) Milk	119
(2) Ice-cream	72
(3) Other Foods	1
(4) Rinse Water (Catering Establishments)	—
(5) Swabs (Equipment)	24
Food and Drug Adulteration : Samples submitted for Analysis —	
Milk	49
Other Foods	39
Examination of Foodstuffs on complaint	94
Factories Act :	
Factories — Mechanical	60
Non-Mechanical.....	2
Water Supply	111
Clean Air Act :	
Notice of Proposal	13
Industrial Plant	84
Smoke Observations	178
Smoke Filter and SO ₂ Apparatus	461
Smoke Control Areas.....	650
Public Health Act :	
Schools	17
Sewage Installations	23
Drainage Inspections	425
Ditches and Watercourses	168
Carried forward	6,468

Nature of Inspections						Number
Brought forward						6,468
Public Health Act — continued						
Piggeries ....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Refuse Disposal ....	....	....	....	....	....	80
Dustbins ....	....	....	....	....	....	979
Offensive Accumulations ....	....	....	....	....	....	40
Infectious Diseases — Enquiries ....	....	....	....	....	....	246
Other Visits ....	....	....	....	....	....	608
Disinfection ....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Specimens submitted for Bacteriological Examination :						
(1) Faeces ....	....	....	....	....	....	555
(2) Swabs ....	....	....	....	....	....	—
General :						
Radioactive Substances Act ....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Office, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 ....	....	....	....	....	....	244
Reinspections ....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Shops Act ....	....	....	....	....	....	300
Pest Control : Inspections and Treatment ....	....	....	....	....	....	2,121
Pet Animals Act ....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Barbers and Hairdressers ....	....	....	....	....	....	43
Reference to other departments and Miscellaneous Visits ....	....	....	....	....	....	1,284
Interviews ....	....	....	....	....	....	1,611
Samples submitted for Examination :						
(1) Drinking Water ....	....	....	....	....	....	26
(2) Swimming Pool Water ....	....	....	....	....	....	11
TOTAL						14,642

Housing

Although a great deal of endeavour has been called for in dealing with housing from its various facets as lie within the responsibilities of the Public Health Inspector it must be mentioned that the number of complaints from Occupiers of tenanted property under private ownership requesting assistance to have repairs carried out or defects remedied has reduced considerably. It is considered that the position no doubt results from an increase in owner occupation of this particular type of dwelling being generally achieved through purchase by sitting tenant and that in respect of tenanted houses there is evidently a satisfactory standard of maintenance carried out by Owners meeting the wishes of the tenant. The position may also be reflected by the Rent Act as so few cases are now referred to the Department.

There still remains of course the problem as is common throughout the country of houses becoming vacant and remaining so for an indefinite period whilst awaiting for the highest bidder. In these cases the houses very soon acquire an air of neglect, are subject to vandalism and not very satisfactory for adjacent occupiers of other houses who may be doing their utmost to provide a home of which one can be justly proud. There is also the effect from a structural standpoint and positive action on a National level would to say the least be appreciated.

The position generally in respect of Improvement Grants has not considerably changed since the last report, there being eight fewer applications than previously, twelve for Standard Grant and one Discretionary.

Except for a few instances all houses scheduled under the Slum Clearance programme have now been dealt with excluding those houses in the Borough considered to have a limited life based on present day standards.

The new housing development in the Westminster Ward is well under progress and affords a contrast which cannot fail but to be of great benefit. The opportunity has been taken to rehouse from slum clearance in the Ward of tenants who have resided in the locality for many years and not prepared to another part of the Borough. In Childer Thornton the scheme for construction of houses and flats has been completed with all rehousing in that area having taken place with satisfaction

to everyone and may afford some consolation in having had to await for such a long time. It is not considered inappropriate to report that the scheme blends well with the immediate environs and reflects credit to the Borough Architect whose co-operation with the Department is appreciated.

A start as foreshadowed in the previous report has now been made in the building of houses and flats in the Little Sutton area although very few cases now remain for rehousing from slum clearance which was the original need for this part of the area.

The scheme of improvement and repairs to ten houses acquired in the Westminster Ward is progressing satisfactorily and once again good sound housing units are being made from previously sub-standard property.

This type of work is proving more expensive and Committee and Council agreed after close consideration not to proceed with the improvement of several houses in the Victoria Ward on account of the cost involved. It was decided that the property be demolished with further consideration being given to development of the cleared site, which may finally embrace other property.

The Corporation have now decided to acquire houses in the Westminster Ward likely to be affected by new road development in that locality where Owner/Occupiers desire to move to another part of the Borough and are unable to sell their houses due to the limited life given upon the property. An inspection is made of each house with a report given to Committee and repairs enumerated as considered essential. It is also being recommended that in cases where the house is unlikely to be disturbed within five years that modified form of improvements be carried out where houses are sub-standard in character. The houses are being tenanted from the Corporation waiting list and it is important that the standard adopted shall be satisfactory and beyond reproach.

In connection with slum clearance, reports were submitted to Committee in respect of the following properties : —

1/27 and 2/32 Worcester Street	30 houses.
1/23 Bridge Street	12 houses.
14/16 22/24 38/40 Rivacre Road	6 houses.
9/10 Hooton Green	2 houses.
59 Victoria Road	1 house.

It was decided by the Council to deal with the first two areas by means of Clearance Area and Compulsory Purchase Order procedure with the remaining by informal arrangement with the Owners except for the last case. This was the subject of a Time and Place Notice with finally a Demolition Order. The Council in exercise of default powers carried out demolition.

Two houses included in the provisional list of buildings scheduled as of architectural or historical interest were also subject of report to Committee. These were Ivy Cottage, Vale Road, and White Cottage, Chester Road, Childer Thornton. The first mentioned was ultimately demolished on account of various factors including the extensive work required under the Housing Act to render fit and a scheme for the other was accepted and carried through by the Owner, whereby all requirements agreed by the Council were satisfactorily completed.

Demolition and clearance of the site has been undertaken in respect of the following properties previously reported upon and confirmed : —

43/51 Chester Road, Whitby.
Ivy Cottage, Vale Road.
1/6 Smithy Lane, Little Sutton.
59 Victoria Road, Ellesmere Port.
113/121 Chester Road, Childer Thornton.

The total number of houses dealt with under slum clearance from the commencement of the programme is 265. This does not include for any houses demolished by road widening or any development otherwise than unfit property.

The twelve applications received for Standard Improvement Grant related as follows : — Five for the five standard amenities ; two for bath, wash-hand basin, W.C. and hot water supply ; one for wash-hand basin, W.C. hot water supply and foodstore ; one for W.C. and hot water supply ; two for W.C. and foodstore, and one for the W.C. only. Two applications included for re-siting of the wash-hand basin ; one for the re-siting of bath and two for the inclusion of cold slab to the foodstore.

The Discretionary Grant application referred to the conversion of two small cottages to one unit and containing all amenities. This was approved.

The total amount of grant for approval and the payments made totalled £1,490. 1s. 11d.

The total grant payment made since the inception of the grant scheme is £13,873. 7s. 0d.

Originally grant was only payable for part of the five standard amenities provided that upon completion the house was fully equipped with all five items. This position has now been slightly altered with the coming into operation of the Housing Act, 1964, insofar that if it is not practicable at reasonable expense to provide the dwelling with all the items and after completion of the works the dwelling will be equipped with at least the amenities in the reduced standard as now defined. The reduced standard must include hot and cold water supply at a sink, a water closet and satisfactory facilities for the storage of food.

The inclusion of food storage must surely demonstrate that a house shall have this item which has always been the aim of the Department.

Whilst a great number of houses are now equipped with refrigerators there are certain foods and food during preparation for which storage is required in a properly ventilated food cupboard. The advantage of the refrigerator together with other storage make for the ideal aim to be obtained.

Detailed inspections have been carried out in those cases of application by sitting tenants to purchase their Corporation dwelling, with several items of works of repair as shown in a schedule being carried out before the sale is completed. Twenty-six such inspections were made, this is an increase of sixteen over the previous year.

Inspections have also continued to be made in respect of application to the Corporation for an advance under the Housing Act to acquire privately owned property. This arrangement, whereby applicants must complete all necessary repairs before an advance is made, is considered very satisfactory and does ensure that dwellings are brought to a good state of repair. The number of houses so inspected totalled seventy-two. This also shows an increase of thirty-two.

The number of Corporation houses constructed during the year from figures as supplied by the Borough Architect/Housing Director was two hundred and forty-eight. This shows an increase of one hundred and eighteen. Three hundred and sixty-three houses were erected by private enterprise, being an increase of one hundred and fifty-five for the previous year. The scheme for the rehousing of the over-spill from the City of Liverpool continues in operation.

Cases of overcrowding or application for rehousing priority in respect of other health reasons, are investigated and reported upon to the Housing (Estates) Sub-Committee as found necessary. In this connection twenty-five cases were so investigated and of this number nineteen were offered Corporation accommodation. Three of the cases were statutorily overcrowded.

In respect of works of repair to private property fifty-four Informal Notices, together with one Abatement Notice were served upon Owners of domestic property within the provisions of the Public Health Act in connection with the existence of Statutory Nuisances. All were complied with.

In the operation of the Rent Act, 1957, one application was received for a Certificate of Disrepair. The requisite Notice was served upon the Owners who gave an Undertaking to remedy the defects but as a previous Undertaking had been received from the Owner in respect of another house and subsequently not complied with the Committee refused to accept the Undertaking and a Certificate of Disrepair was issued to the tenant. The work was completed in due course, no application being made for revocation.

Two applications were received and granted for a Certificate as to Remedying of Defects.

The number of dustbins supplied to property during the year was eight hundred and thirty-nine, of which forty-nine were supplied subject to an annual charge made upon the property. Eleven undertakings were cancelled by the Committee on receiving a report in each instance. Action is taken by the Department on Annual Charge as a result of the non-compliance with an Informal Notice served upon the owner requiring him to provide a dustbin within fourteen days, or on the initial request of the owners of property. The total number of bins so supplied since the scheme was inaugurated in June, 1950 to the 31st December, 1964 is eleven hundred and fifty-three. This is considered to be most satisfactory.

The annual charge for all new undertakings is 7/6d.

The type of dustbin in use in the Borough is the B.S.S. 2½ cubic feet.

The paper sack is still in use as a container for the reception of refuse in the area covered by the pilot scheme and any extension has been deferred by the Council pending the findings of a working party appointed by the Ministry of

Housing and Local Government to inquire into the problem of refuse collection.

A great deal has been said and written relative to the conditions and use of paper sacks so that it is felt there is no further need to reiterate the points in the annual report.

It is unfortunate to again report of the vandalism at the public conveniences resulting in washing facilities not being always available for use by the public.

It would appear that one answer to the problem could be the employment of attendants on a full-time basis as in this day and age of the need for a high standard of personal hygiene this form of amenity must not be restricted but extended.

Attention has been drawn to the unsatisfactory condition prevailing at the conveniences in the Little Sutton area as also the conveniences at Dock Street. There can be no doubt that in providing conveniences they should be of a good standard or otherwise not to provide any. In point of fact with the growth of the quite large housing estates one is left in doubt as to what extent the need for more conveniences is required and in the absence of any representation could be reasonably concluded the need is not very noticeable.

New conveniences were provided in Whitby Park and will no doubt fulfil the need in that area particularly in the summer months when so many people avail themselves with the use of the park for family picnics and games.

Apart from letters of complaint received requesting an inspection of premises thirteen hundred and eighty verbal complaints were made at the office. This again shows an increase over previous years. In addition, many enquiries are made to the Department for advice etc., in respect of numerous items as arise within the provisions of the Housing Act, or other matters of a character affecting our work.

Twelve hundred and forty applications were dealt with for Search Certificates by means of memoranda through the Town Clerk's Department. This is an increase since the last report.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Control of this type of dwelling passed from the Public Health Act with the coming into operation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, necessitating a change in procedure in dealing with applications.

The Planning Committee are now charged with granting, or refusing planning consent with Health Committee responsible for the issue of site licences following the decision made on the planning aspect. Model standards have been issued by the Ministry in respect of the conditions which may be attached to site licences, and the Council have agreed to impose these conditions.

No new applications were received during the year for a site licence. There being a total of three for the Borough. Conditions at each are satisfactory.

Food

Every effort has been made in an endeavour to maintain close attention to the many aspects affecting the Department in relation to its responsibilities of the food industry.

It is considered that this branch of work is so important as to call for a measure of priority when other difficulties are encountered as is likely to affect the time available for inspection so that there shall not be a reduction in supervision and control.

Whilst co-operation has over the years been very good and well maintained there can be no question but that routine inspection of all food premises is necessary. This cannot fail but to be of benefit to all concerned, the trader, staff and the public.

Development of new premises has continued and recommendations made as appropriate on various matters which were observed when plans had been submitted to the Borough Surveyor for Planning and/or Bye-Law approval. The arrangements to peruse plans when deposited has proved over the years to be an excellent one, so much so that developers are now approaching the Department for its observations before plans are finalised and sent for approval.

The Borough Council at the 1st April of the year became responsible for food and drugs administration and details carried out in respect of this section is shown at the end of the report dealing with food.

In connection with inspection of premises seven hundred and sixteen visits have been made being a decrease over the previous year with one hundred and sixty informal notices.

The number of notices indicate a slight increase and refer to a variety of matters all of which were attended to and rectified without delay.

Following representation made by the Department one general shop where a great deal of work of alteration was required to be carried out to comply with regulations was closed and no further action taken.

In furtherance of the policy of refrigeration and to ensure that proper control is being made, particularly in the case of

deep freeze, checks are made as to the loading line and temperature of the unit including stock rotation. In some cases food placed above the line of freezing has been due to the customer selecting or searching for their specific commodity thus stacking packets of frozen food in the process of doing so. Several instances occurred whereby food was rejected owing to failure of refrigeration.

There are now one hundred and ninety-two premises in the Borough registered within the provisions of the Act, and comprise: storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream, 119; manufacture and sale of ice-cream, Nil; preparation, storage and sale of preserved food, 73.

Nine new registrations were made during the year, four in respect of ice-cream and five for preserved foods. Five notifications were received in respect of change of occupancy, the business remaining as previously registered. Three registrations were revoked one relating to the manufacture of ice-cream, one sale of wrapped ice-cream the other preserved foods. The revocation was carried through on an informal basis with the agreement of both parties.

Whilst the registrations show a further increase in respect of mobile trading with two new applications being made during the year as Hawkers of Food within the provisions contained in the Cheshire County Council Act, it could well be that the number of live registrations is less. Two were cancelled after enquiries made.

In respect of the new applications both related to green-grocery. The total number of registrations is fifty-three.

These figures do not include the number of traders operating mobile vehicles whilst having shops within the Borough as it is considered registration is not necessary when operating from premises as open shop. Several traders do operate vehicles.

Inspection is undertaken at various intervals in order to ensure compliance is being maintained with the regulations, etc., with informal notices served as necessary. These have been complied with and no further proceedings taken.

Visits on a weekly basis are made to the Council's six-day market for the purpose of the inspection of food exposed or stored for sale, as also to ensure that conditions are satisfactory on the market generally. A total of twelve stalls are in use for the sale of food.

FOOD HYGIENE

Whilst no meeting of the Clean Food Joint Consultative Committee was held during the year for various reasons the policy of food hygiene as laid down continued.

Lectures were again conducted over the winter months not only to food handlers engaged in retail trades, but also employees at factory canteens. Certificates are issued on full attendance. This training includes lectures on a regular basis to food handlers engaged at one large industrial establishment. They are conducted at the firm's premises where full facilities are provided.

Fourteen candidates being senior members of catering staff entered for the examination of the Royal Society of Health in catering hygiene with thirteen satisfying the examiners, and granted the Certificate of the Society. It is hoped the response to this course inaugurated by the Department in close association with the Principal of the Central College of Further Education will now take its place as a regular feature each year.

Publicity material in the form of posters were obtained from the Ministry and distributed to selected premises at the commencement of the summer period.

It is considered that the work carried out in this field of our educational activities is most important from the public health aspect, and cannot fail but to have beneficial effects in the prevention of disease particularly those associated with food poisoning.

LICENSED PREMISES

Twenty-one inspections were made of this type of food premises with one informal notice being served upon the owner.

One house is still using the larger type of drinking glass primarily to overcome spillage difficulties.

Reference has been made previously that there is a need for guidance from the Central Government in relation to the disposal of beer spillage.

RESTAURANTS, CANTEENS, ETC.

Eighty-two routine inspections have been made in connection with this type of business and several works of improvement and modernisation have been carried out.

One new business was opened during the year and two were closed so that the total number is thirteen. There are in addition thirty-one factory canteens. Two restaurants are fully licensed.

Twenty inspections were paid of school canteens, and matters requiring attention referred to the County Council as the appropriate Authority.

The opportunity is always taken during the course of inspection to rectify any errors from a food hygiene aspect which may be observed being committed by personnel and this action proves to be very effective.

Checking of temperature of water during wash-up routine continues to be carried out in order to ensure that requisite temperatures are being maintained. It was not found necessary to obtain any samples for bacteriological examination.

FOOD INSPECTION

Fifty-five special visits were paid to food premises at the request of owners to inspect foodstuffs, and the following were rejected as unfit for human consumption : —

Meat....	....	....	....163 tins	Onions	....	....	.... 2 jars
Fish ....	....	....	....105 tins	Honey	....	....	.... 3 jars
Tomatoes ....	....	....	....163 tins	Shoulder Beef ....	....	....157 lbs.	
Soup	....	....	.... 65 tins	Buttock Beef ....	....	....119 lbs.	
Mushrooms	....	....	.... 1 tin	Steak	....	....	.... 34 lbs.
Peas ....	....	....	.... 70 tins	Pork ...	....	....	.... 33 lbs.
Beans	....	....	.... 34 tins	Bacon	....	....	.... 5½lbs.
Carrots	....	....	.... 7 tin	Dried Peas	....	....	.... 15 lbs.
Irish Stew	....	....	.... 1 tin	New Zealand Cheese	....	....	.... 40 lbs.
Steak, Onions	....	....	.... 9 tin	Processed Cheese	....	....	.... 1½lbs.
Stewed Steak	....	....	.... 4 tin	Butter	....	....	.... 18 lbs.
Mixed Grill	....	....	.... 8 tin	Lard	....	....	.... ½ lb.
Minced Beef	....	....	.... 5 tin	Tea ...	....	....	.... 3 lbs.
Steak Puddings	....	....	.... 25 tins	Cooked Ham	....	....	.... 513 lbs.
Spaghetti	....	....	.... 7 tin	Dried Fruit	....	....	.... 33 Pkts.
Orange Drink	....	....	.... 14 tins	Cereals	....	....	.... 12 Pkts.

Steak and Kidney Pie	1 tin	Semolina	.... 1 Pkt.
Chicken Fillets	.... 1 tin	Custard Powder	.... 2 Pkts.
Chicken Broth	.... 1 tin	Cream Crackers	.... 18 Pkts.
Rice	.... 34 tins	Mixed Fruit	.... 2 Pkts.
Meat Paste	.... 33 tins	Cheese	.... 81 Pkts.
Rice Pudding	.... 2 tins	Ground Almonds	.... 39 Pkts.
Milk	.... 48 tins	Glace Cherries	.... 1 Pkt.
Chicken	.... 3 tins	Cheese Spread	.... 77 Pkts.
Rhubarb	.... 4 tins	Homebread Mix	.... 2 Pkts.
Jam	.... 4 jars	Cheshire Cheese	.... 25 lbs.
Lemon Curd	.... 3 jars	Orange Squash	.... 3 bottles
Marmalade	.... 5 jars	Vinegar	.... 3 bottles

MEAT INSPECTION

There is one private slaughterhouse in the Borough at Ledsham and 100 per cent meat inspection is maintained. This involves the whole-time services of a Public Health Inspector, and a degree of overtime payment is made for those hours over and above normal office hours. Slaughtering as a general rule takes place seven days of the week.

A licence for the premises was issued during the year following a report to Committee when the previous licence expired. A close co-operation is maintained with the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry and he is informed of any cases arising in relation to the incidence of tuberculosis.

A Local Authority is now required by statute to undertake meat inspection and a charge is made for the service, being the maximum permitted under the regulations. The position is again to be considered after twelve months operation.

An office together with telephone has been provided at the slaughterhouse for the use of the meat inspector with a rental paid by the Corporation for the accommodation.

As a result of refrigeration failure the following were rejected : —

Fish Fingers	...	...	17 Pkts.	Steaklets	...	...	...	3 Pkts.
Fish Steaks	...	...	13 Pkts.	Garden Peas	...	...	...	24 Pkts.
Beef in Gravy	...	...	6 Pkts.	Brussel Sprouts	...	...	...	10 Pkts.
Beef Burgers	...	...	6 Pkts.					

In each instance the rejected food was disposed of under the supervision of the Department.

In addition one hundred and eighty-two visits were paid to food premises in the examination of corned beef and tongue as requested by the Ministry in relation to the outbreak of Typhoid Fever in Scotland.

The following table relates to meat inspection carried out at this slaughterhouse during the year : —

	Cattle excluding Cows			Sheep and Lambs		Pigs
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs		
Number killed	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...

All Diseases Except

Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :

Whole Carcases condemned	...	...	...	...	...
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci	...	...	...	...	...

Tuberculosis Only :

Whole Carcases condemned	...	...	...	...	...
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...

Cysticercosis :

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	36	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	36	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally con- demned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Total weight rejected was: 20 tons, 4 cwts, 1 qr. 26lbs.

Whilst the number of carcasses affected with Tuberculosis show a slight increase over the previous year the incidence as a percentage is less due to the greater number of animals slaughtered.

Carcasses affected with Cysticercosis also show an increase.

In compliance with the Slaughter of Animals Act four Slaughtermen's Licences were granted, all being by way of renewal.

ICE - CREAM

Seven-two samples of ice-cream were taken for examination during the year.

Sampling on a rota basis has been maintained, whereby traders are visited at irregular intervals.

Of the seventy-two samples obtained and examined in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry, forty-six were placed in Grade I, fifteen in Grade II, four in Grade III, and seven in Grade IV.

Action was taken in respect of the samples placed in Grade III and IV, which related to ice-cream obtained by the retailers from producers situated outside the Borough, and further samples subsequently obtained.

There are now no manufacturers of ice-cream within the Borough.

Attention has been paid to itinerant ice-cream dealers to ensure their vehicles are maintained to standard in accordance with the codes of practice in operation for this type of business.

MILK SUPPLY

There are two registered dairies and seventy-eight distributors within the Borough. In addition, two distributors bring milk into the area from adjacent districts, as well as four registered wholesalers. These total figures show an increase as for the previous year. One registration was revoked and ten new distributors added to the register.

There are fifteen milk vending machines being operated in the district, thirteen by a producer/retailer from farm premises outside the Borough, and two by a large dairy undertaking. This is an increase over the previous year. The milk sold is tuberculin tested as now defined untreated and pasteurised.

Milk sampling has continued to be carried out on a rota basis; one hundred and nineteen samples were obtained and sent to the bacteriologist for examination, each being examined in accordance with the designation applicable to the sample.

Of the samples so examined, six failed the prescribed test, with follow-up work being undertaken and further samples obtained.

Information was received from the County Council in four cases of Positive *Brucella* sp. isolated following bulk milk samples taken by them from farm premises in the Borough.

Visits were paid, and with the closest co-operation of the farmer all milk was sent to a Pasteurising Establishment pending clearance of the offending animal(s) by the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

A total of one hundred and twenty pre-packed Milk Dealers' Licences have been issued to-date authorising the sale of milk under designation for the quinquennial period from 1st January, 1961. One licence may include for various types of milk provided it is intended to be retailed at the time application is made for the licence, and it is so stated.

Sampling of Food and Drugs

In view of the fact that the Borough Council did not assume responsibility until the 1st April, 1964, the Chief Inspector Weights and Measures Department, Cheshire County Council, has therefore kindly supplied me with the particulars of samples obtained by his department during the first quarter of the year. These are as follows : —

Name of Sample.	No. obtained.	No. adulterated or not up to the recognised standard of quality.
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	
Borax B.P.	1	
Beef Suet — Shredded	1	
Butter	1	
Bread — containing foreign matter...	1	1
Butter — containing foreign matter...	1	1
Corned Beef —		
containing foreign matter	1	1
Cream of Tartar	1	
Casserole Steak — tinned	2	1
Cream, Dairy Tinned	1	
Coffee	1	
Coffee — Instant	1	
Flour — Plain	1	
Flour — S.R.	1	
Ground Mixed Spice	1	
Jelly — Table Strawberry	1	1
Milk	27	1
Milk — containing foreign matter	1	1
Mandarin Oranges in Syrup—Tinned	1	
Milk Condensed (M/C skimmed SW)	1	
Minced Beef Loaf — Tinned	1	
Margarine	1	
Orange Drink	1	
Smoked Sardine Spread	1	
Sweets	1	
Tomato Sauce	1	
Vinegar — Malt	1	
	<hr/> 54 <hr/>	<hr/> 7 <hr/>

Particulars of Samples not up to Standard

No.	Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
1.	Casserole Steak —Tinned	33.3 % deficient in meat.	Informal Sample. Formal sample obtained was genuine.
2.	Table Jelly.	Incorrectly labelled	Seller cautioned.
3.	Milk.	Sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in solids—no-fat to the extent of 1.1 %.	No action.
4.	Corned Beef (containing foreign matter).	Consisted of a matt of woollen fibres attached to the meat measuring approximately 2in. long and 1in. wide.	Importers fined £25 and £6.8.0. costs.
5.	Bread (containing foreign matter).	Contaminated with iron com- pounds and oil - machinery lubricant.	Seller cautioned.
6.	Milk (containing foreign matter)	A quantity of visible foreign matter attached to the bottom —partly grit and resembled soil. 10 ppm. dirt in the bulk.	Dairy fined £20 and £15. 5. 0. costs.
7.	Butter (containing foreign matter).	A wood splinter $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long attached to the surface of the butter.	Importers fined £20 and £7.15.0. costs.

Particulars of Food Complaints from Private Purchasers.

No.	From.	Nature.	Remarks.
1	Private Purchaser.	Fly in tinned fruit salad.	Suppliers fined £10 and £3. 3s. costs.
2	Private Purchaser.	Discolouration in a loaf of bread.	Bakery cautioned.
3.	Private Purchaser.	Hair in Sweets (Dolly Mixtures).	$\frac{1}{8}$ in. length of nylon thread. A sample taken was genuine. No further action.
4.	Private Purchaser.	Stale Cakes. Cloudy Vinegar.	From same seller who stated cakes not kept for sale on second day. Complainant could not say when she purchased vinegar. No further action.
5.	Private Purchaser.	Black foreign matter in bread.	See Sample No. 5.
6.	Private Purchaser.	Foreign matter in corned beef.	See Sample No. 4.
7.	School.	2 x $\frac{1}{3}$ pints. Dirty condition outside, one cracked.	No action.
8.	Private Purchaser.	Foreign matter in milk.	See Sample No. 6.
9.	Private Purchaser.	Foreign matter in butter.	See Sample No. 7.
10.	School.	Shoe heel tip in milk.	Prosecution pending.
11.	Private Purchaser.	Spider in Baby Food.	Manufacturers informed. No further action.

The undermentioned are details of samples and of action taken by the Department from the 1st April, 1964 : —

Name of Sample.	No. obtained.	No. adulterated or not up to the recognised standard of quality.
Amethocaine Eye Drops	1	
Ascorbic Acid Tablets....	1	
Beef (Minced) with Onions and Gravy	1	
Brawn	1	1
Bread	3	3
Butter	1	
Carrots (whole)	1	
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	
Crab (tinned)	1	
Cream	1	
Dripping (Beef)	1	
Eye Ointment (Chloramphenicol)	1	
Fish Cakes	1	
Fish Paste	1	
Flour	2	
Gin	1	
Ice-cream ...	1	
Jam	2	
Jelly	1	
Lard	1	
Margarine	2	
Mayonnaise	1	
Meat Paste	3	
Milk	65	2
Milk (tinned)	2	
Peas (garden)	1	
Pickles	2	
Pie (Steak)	1	1
Prunes in Syrup	1	1
Pudding (Steak and Kidney)....	1	
Rice	1	
Salad Cream	1	
Sausage (Beef)	1	
Sausage (Pork)	1	
Soft Drink	3	
Steak	2	
Suet (Shredded)	1	
Thyme (Glycerine of)	1	
Tomato Ketchup	1	
Vinegar	1	
Whiskey	2	
	<hr/> 118 <hr/>	<hr/> 8 <hr/>

Particulars of Samples not up to Standard.

No.	Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
1.	Brawn.	Brawn containing animal hair. Probably derived from a pig. The hair was in the form of a number of loose individual hairs and a tuft of hair embedded in the brawn.	Seller cautioned.
2.	Milk.	The milk contained a fly.	Dairy fined £15 and £3. 3s. 0d. costs.
3.	Bread.	The sample consisted of part of a sliced loaf of bread containing several blue stained areas which were contaminated with copper compounds—low in content on analysis.	Bakers cautioned.
4.	Bread.	The sample consisted of a slice of bread which contained a greyish particle approximately cylindrical in shape, and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. This particle consisted of yeast.	No action.
5.	Steak Pie.	The sample contained a tuft of woollen fibres.	Seller cautioned.
6.	Brown Nimble Sliced Loaf.	The bread was heavily contaminated with mould on the outside surface and the interiors of some of the slices also affected.	Bakers fined £10 and £5. 5s. 0d. costs.
7.	Foreign Body in Milk.	The sample consisted of milk, a yellow cup and a bottle. The cup contained fibrous matter which consisted of meat. The milk contained a small amount of sediment, which included disintegrated bread.	No action.
8.	Prunes in Syrup.	Prunes in syrup containing 450 parts per million of tin.	Canners fined £10 and £3. 3s. 0d. costs.

Particulars of Food Complaints from Private Purchasers

No.	From	Nature.	Remarks.
1.	Private Purchaser.	Brawn — Animal Hair.	See No. 1 on samples list.
2.	Runcorn R. D.	Black Puddings — Mould Growth.	Seller cautioned.
3.	Private Purchaser.	Luncheon Meat—Mould Growth.	Seller cautioned.
4.	Private Purchaser.	Fly in bottle of Milk.	See No. 2 on samples list.
5.	Private Purchaser.	Wire Wool in bottle of Milk.	Dairy fined £20.
6.	Training Centre.	Cardboard in Milk Bottle.	Dairy cautioned.
7.	Private Purchaser.	Foreign body in milk bottle.	Dairy cautioned.
8.	Private Purchaser.	Brown mark in loaf of bread — ascertained to be dough.	No action.
9.	Private Purchaser.	Bread discolouration.	See No. 3 on samples list.
10.	Private Purchaser.	Bread discolouration.	See No. 4 on samples list.
11.	Private Purchaser.	Larvae in Ham.	No action.
12.	Private Purchaser.	Foreign body in bread.	Seller cautioned.
13.	Private Purchaser.	Foreign body in pie.	Seller cautioned.
14.	Private Purchaser.	Foreign body in tin of tomatoes.	No action.
15.	School.	Suspected glass in milk bottle.	Dairy cautioned.
16.	Private Purchaser.	Bread discolouration.	No action.
17.	School.	Suspected glass in milk (bottle fractured).	Dairy cautioned.
18.	Private Purchaser.	Condition of milk bottle.	Dairy cautioned.

No.	From.	Nature.	Remarks.
19.	Private Purchaser.	Mould — French pastries.	Referred to neighbouring L. A.
20.	Private Purchaser.	Rhubarb in syrup — condition of tin.	No action.
21.	Private Purchaser.	Condition of milk bottle.	No action.
22.	Private Purchaser.	Mould on sausages.	Seller cautioned.
23.	Private Purchaser.	Foreign body in bread.	Baker cautioned.
24.	Private Purchaser.	Piece of wire in tin of pudding.	Canners cautioned.
25.	Private Purchaser.	Foreign body in milk.	See No. 7 on samples list.
26.	Private Purchaser.	Prunes in syrup — high tin content.	See No. 8 on samples list.
27.	Private Purchaser.	Wire in tin of crab meat.	Importers cautioned.
28.	Private Purchaser.	Discolouration of bread — vegetable origin.	Baker cautioned.
29.	Private Purchaser.	Condition of tin of corned beef.	No action.
30.	Private Purchaser.	Abnormal taste in mineral water — no detectable contamination upon analysis.	No action.
31.	Private Purchaser.	Mould in meat pie.	Manufacturers fined £15 and £5. 5s. 0d. costs.
32.	Private Purchaser	Mould in sausage roll.	Baker fined £10 and £6. 15s. 0d. costs.

Atmospheric Pollution

The Department has continued to be actively engaged in dealing with all aspects of atmospheric pollution, and although progress towards cleaner air is maintained the rate of establishment of smoke control areas has been slowed down as envisaged in the last report.

Reports have been submitted to Health Committee on the effect of changes necessary in the establishment of smoke control areas and approval obtained.

Where insufficient safe coke is available for such areas it is now necessary to include for appliances capable of using hard fuels, in addition to the use of gas, electricity or oil as may be desired by the householder.

Following agreement by the Council to continue with two further zones as included in the phased programme for smoke control areas, survey work was commenced and is at present in progress on Smoke Control Area No. 6. This area covers 122 acres or thereabouts and contains some 800 dwellings. It is proposed to submit an early report to Health Committee on the results of the survey of this area. This will then be followed with Area No. 7 comprising 172 acres with approximately 650 houses and other buildings.

Five Smoke Control Areas are in operation in the Borough covering approximately 5,000 houses in addition to other types of premises.

The opportunity has again been taken of stationing a mobile exhibition unit of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation for a period of one week in the proposed smoke control areas. Invitation cards to attend the Exhibition were distributed to all householders in both of the proposed Smoke Control Areas and five different sites were selected to station the exhibition. It is understood that the interest shewn by the general public in visiting the exhibition was to say the least very stimulating.

It is found on surveying new areas that a number of householders are already using solid smokeless fuel or have installed gas or electrical appliances and there is an increasing use of partial and complete central heating in all its forms.

No complaints have been received of shortage of smokeless fuel in the smoke control areas and close contact is maintained with the responsible Officer concerned.

It is, of course, necessary to keep all smoke control areas under observation in order to ensure that the Orders are being complied with and in this connection warnings were given in twenty-six instances for the burning of non-smokeless fuel. Up to the present time it has been found that personal advice and guidance has resulted in problems of this kind being resolved without recourse to further action.

To ensure that progress towards cleaner air is not undermined it is important that evasions of the Smoke Control Order to not take place. Reputable fuel merchants will not of course sell coal for use on open fires in the smoke control area, but unfortunately its sale is not an offence. The offence in a smoke control area is the emission of smoke.

The public generally are shewing an increased interest in Clean Air and a number of enquiries continue to be made in the Department to ascertain when different areas of the Borough will be smoke controlled, together with requests for advice on modern forms of heating.

In the case of new residential development, the Council have in operation the Building Byelaw which requires the installation of only such appliances as are suitably designed for burning smokeless fuels. The opportunity is being taken when plans are submitted to the Borough Surveyor to point out that open improved firegrates will not now be considered satisfactory unless they are capable of burning hard fuels.

As far as the future is concerned on smoke control a Ministry Circular on improved supplies indicates that looking at the whole position there should be a wide range of smokeless fuels available thus ensuring together with existing grant provisions an effective freedom of choice. Consumers and Local Authorities in exercising their responsibilities for smoke control areas and for their own housing should be able to choose that fuel and appliance which best suits their requirements in the light of their own circumstances. However, in establishing smoke control the basic requirements for fuel is on the assumption of hard coke.

At the present time it is, of course, a principle in the promotion of smoke control areas that Local Authorities negotiate

direct with fuel producers and distributors for availability of supplies for their Clean Air Schemes.

The control of industrial pollution has continued with routine inspections being carried out of boiler plant and observations of factory chimneys. It is considered of some importance to carry out routine visits to industrial premises as close co-operation is maintained with Management and Engineers and any problems found on observation can be quickly dealt with. A liaison of this kind is of immense value not only to the Local Authority but to the industry concerned.

The Borough is expanding rapidly both residentially and industrially and a wide range of industrial boiler plants are being provided, from large water tube boilers to the small type of packaged boiler. One excellent scheme involved the installation at an existing factory of a complete electric power generating plant with the boiler utilising off-gas from the process involved.

Thirteen Notices of Proposal to install furnaces were received during the year and accepted by the Committee. The Department's requirements for smokeless combustion are discussed in detail with developers when notices are received.

A number of further schemes of incineration of waste have been dealt with. The importance of incinerators being of adequate capacity for the load involved is emphasised together with the need for effective primary and after burners to ensure complete smokeless combustion.

A serious problem of smoke emission can arise from the burning of abandoned vehicles and whenever recovery of vehicles takes place representations are made to ensure that no burning of material takes place on site. Where vehicles are incapable of being towed away and are cut into parts on site then care is necessary to ensure that upholstery, padding, tyres, etc., are stripped out first and not burnt.

A number of large chemical industries are sited in the Borough and co-operation is maintained with industrial technologists in the control of gaseous emissions. Detailed investigations are carried out of any problem to ascertain whether the source is within the Borough or arising from outside the area and close contact is made with the Alkali Works Inspector who exercises specific control over these problems.

The calculation of chimney stack heights is an important aspect of the control of atmospheric pollution. The function of

a chimney is to discharge waste gases into the atmosphere so that they disperse harmlessly and the height must be designed to ensure that ground level pollutants do not exceed an acceptable concentration. Discussions are held with developers and attention drawn to the memorandum on chimney stack heights which has been prepared by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for guidance. The problem is very involved and each case requires careful and detailed examination.

Problems of smoke emission from freight traffic and shunting operations on the main railway line have again been investigated. The railway line is situated adjacent to the Northern boundary of three of the Smoke Control Areas and it is therefore essential that this problem be resolved. Passenger traffic on this line has been dieselised and a number of representations have now been made by the Council for a similar solution to the freight traffic at the earliest possible time. In this connection and as a result of complaints of smoke pollution in the Little Sutton area a meeting was arranged with a representative of British Rail and a Health sub-Committee formed for the purpose. A frank exchange of views took place and it is earnestly hoped that early dieselisation will be achieved. This being the only real answer to the problem.

The Borough Council is a co-operating body with the Warren Spring Laboratory, Air Pollution Division, and two daily smoke filter and SO₂ apparatus are provided by the Department, one instrument is sited in the Town Centre and the other in a residential area of the Borough. In addition two daily instruments are being operated by Industrial Undertakings in the Stanlow area at the request of the Department whose co-operation is greatly appreciated.

As indicated in the last report the industrial area readings show an interesting comparison with the other sites. The level of smoke pollution is considerably less emphasising the importance of the control of domestic smoke in the clean air campaign.

The readings from the instruments Nos. 2 and 3 for a period of twelve months as shewn on the tables overleaf.

The conclusions of a report prepared by the Warren Spring Laboratory on air pollution and sunshine are important to bear in mind in the fight for clean air. These indicate that as smoke pollution in towns is progressively reduced through the operation of the Clean Air Act and the continuing modernisation of heating and combustion methods and practices, the loss of sunshine and especially of the ultra-violet component should diminish the town-dwellers should be able to count on sunshine which compares favourably both in quality and duration with that experienced in the Country.

DAILY SMOKE FILTER AND SO_2 APPARATUS — 1964/65

SMOKE CONCENTRATION MICRO-GRAMMES per Cu. Metre

	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Overpool County Primary School	40	32	30	23	27	36	145	135	298	160	209	116	58 Summer
Ellesmere Port No. 2 Site	100	100	78	57	59	85	364	261	832	356	460	348	177 Winter 117 Year

SO₂ MICRO-GRAMMES per Cu. Metre

	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Overpool County Primary School	75	77	68	54	61	62	143	173	220	190	197	172	Summer 57
Ellesmere Port No. 2 Site	198	194	188	138	199	128	313	516	574	597	366	390	Winter 182 Year 119

DAILY SMOKE FILTER AND SO₂ APPARATUS - 1964/65
SMOKE CONCENTRATION MICRO-GRAMMES per Cu. Metre

	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Civic Way Offices, Ellesmere Port, No. 3 Site													Summer 48
Highest Daily Average	59	45	49	37	40	48	189	187	316	222	226	155	Winter 215
Monthly Average	120	106	138	105	87	92	423	427	1176	476	620	596	Year 132
SO ₂ MICRO-GRAMMES per Cu. Metre													
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Civic Way Offices, Ellesmere Port, No. 3 Site													Summer 90
Monthly Average	93	97	71	63	75	71	193	178	278	265	275	214	Winter 234
Highest Daily Average	189	224	230	161	300	157	418	452	791	477	472	455	Year 162

General

NOISE

The district does not appear to suffer from industrial noise to such an extent as to be a nuisance, the public are however becoming more aware of the need for the control of noise to acceptable levels.

When new industrial development is involved, the attention of the developers is drawn to the Noise Abatement Act and the need at the design stage of incorporating measures to reduce as far as practicable noise emissions.

DRAINS AND SEWERAGE

There are two sewage disposal works in the Borough. The works at Little Stanney were erected during 1933 and designed for a population of 20,000 whilst the disposal works at Sunnyside Pontoon and known as the Town Works are designed for a population of 7,000. An area of the Borough is drained under the Manchester Ship Canal to the River Mersey without treatment.

With the rapid growth of the Borough the sewage disposal works have become overloaded and the Council have given instructions to the Consulting Engineers to implement a scheme for the provision of new sewage works. It is important that this work should be expedited in order to ensure satisfactory treatment facilities are available for the continuing development of the area.

Work has now been completed on the Rivacre Valley relief sewer and as indicated in previous reports new development in the area is no longer restricted because of lack of suitable drainage.

Some local flooding following storms occurs in various parts of the district and the need for constant surveillance of the sewer systems for flooding of this nature must be reiterated as any surcharging of sewers to such a degree as to result in flooding becomes a potential health hazard.

The conversion of pail closets to water closets at houses in the drainage area of the new sewer in the Village of Ince is now completed. The drainage of one large farm which previously gave rise to problems has been dealt with by connecting the farmhouse to the sewer, diverting all surface water to the nearby watercourse and providing a tank for the reception of all shippon drainage which will be returned to the land as a fertiliser.

Dwellings situate to the South East of the highest point of the new sewer are drained to sewage plants the effluent from which gives rise to problems on neighbouring farm land and it is hoped that the solution can be expedited by the provision of a pumping station and rising main to discharge sewage into the head of the new sewer.

Inspections have been carried out of drainage and water-courses in the Ledsham area and contact made with an officer of the adjacent Authority as necessary. A scheme has now been prepared by Consulting Engineers to deal with the drainage of a private slaughterhouse by pumping to the Council's sewer.

The cleansing of choked house drains are referred in the first instance to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department when arrangements are made for plunging and rodding. Notices are served upon owners where drainage cannot be cleared by this method and the ground has to be opened up.

One hundred and forty three notices were served during the year for defective drainage. All notices were complied with.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

A portion of the small River Gowy lies within the area and is bordered by oil works along its entire length of this Borough. It is tide-locked where it is syphoned below the Manchester Ship Canal to discharge into the River Mersey.

The River Board exercises control over industrial pollution from any neighbouring industries.

The occasional pollution to the Rivacre Brook should now be rectified with the completion of the relief sewer except for a short distance in its lower reaches which will be eliminated on the completion of the final phase of the proposals to deal with the sewage from this drainage area.

The clean water effluent discharged from a factory in the upper reaches although reduced in quantity assists in cleansing the brook.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The district generally is provided with clean water closets, although on the outskirts of the town where sewers are not available some cesspools and septic tank installations are in use.

Inspections are carried out as required of small sewage disposal plants and informal notices served for maintenance work to be undertaken. It is always emphasised that no sewage treatment plant however simple and well designed can be expected to work indefinitely without proper attention.

The routine cleansing of cesspools is undertaken by the Council through the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department together with a service for the periodic de-sludging of septic tanks.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

This service is carried out by direct labour under the control of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, modern mechanised vehicles are in use and disposal is by tipping.

The present tip used for the disposal of refuse is coming to the end of its life and careful consideration is at present being given by the Council to the future method of refuse disposal.

All premises in the district with the exception of a trial area for the paper sack scheme, utilise the standard dustbin and the Department enforces renewals, etc., together with the provision of dustbins to new houses and other premises.

Complaints have been received from a number of tenants on the tearing of sacks caused presumably by domestic animals and it is evident from the information available that close investigation is necessary on the various problems being encountered to ensure the advantages of this system are fully understood.

Co-operation has been maintained with the Department in the disposal of refuse at the Pooltown Road tip. Routine disinfestation against fly breeding, etc., is carried out by the use of a powder pressure blower.

The satisfactory collection and disposal of refuse is an important element in the control of public health and a regular and frequent removal of all types of domestic refuse is essential. The problem of indiscriminate dumping of refuse on waste land is a constant problem and the Council have provided a service for householders whereby they will on request, and without charge, make a special collection of bona-fide domestic articles which cannot be conveniently placed in a regulation dustbin or paper sack.

The Council operate a scheme for the collection of trade refuse. It is considered very important that a satisfactory system of trade refuse collection should be maintained in order to prevent accumulations, particularly at food shops and to prevent nuisance arising from the incineration of paper, cardboard, etc., at such premises. The use of paper sacks can be an advantage in trade premises particularly from a hygiene point of view and are recommended wherever possible.

There are at present four industrial tips in the Borough and a number of inspections have been carried out. The problem of selecting suitable sites by industry for the disposal of their waste is a difficult one as it would appear that no sites are now readily available in the Borough and industry therefore has to explore further afield for a solution.

The condition at one tip subject to a measure of planning control can become very unsightly although no public health nuisance exists. Constant attention to good tipping practice is recommended in such instances.

SWIMMING POOL

The Rivacre Swimming Pool is owned by the Corporation and is an open air pool with a swimming area of 1,567 square yards.

The water in the pool is obtained from the Water Board's mains, being of the same quality as drinking water. There is a continuous bath purification plant now embodying three horizontal pressure filters with pumping capacity capable of circulating the contents of the pool in a period of $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

As envisaged in the last report an additional pressure filter has been provided together with extra pumping capacity in order to increase the rate of turnover. In addition new inlets have been provided at the deep end of the swimming pool to maintain effective circulation at this point in the pool. The extension of the water treatment facilities will no doubt give a more flexible control and contribute to the maintenance of a high standard of water treatment.

Plans have now been prepared of a proposed new indoor Swimming Pool and detailed investigations are being carried out by the Borough Architect on the most modern forms of water treatment and circulation to incorporate in the design. Close co-operation is being maintained with the Department on this aspect of the project which is greatly appreciated.

SCHOOLS.

At the close of the year there were two County Grammar Schools, six County Secondary Modern, sixteen Primary and four Denominational Schools in the Borough.

All schools are provided with individual closet accommodation together with necessary facilities.

There are now no Schools in the Borough using rooms at other buildings to accommodate overspill.

The practice of carrying out disinfection by the Department during the mid-summer term has continued.

PET ANIMALS ACT.

There are three premises in the Borough licenced in accordance with the provisions of the Act, all in respect of shops, and are satisfactory.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The Borough Council is responsible for the administration of the Act being the Local Authority as defined for the purpose and three hundred inspections were made during the year.

The usual difficulties in respect of Sunday trading are encountered and warnings are issued wherever necessary.

The requirements of local orders in force in the Borough particularly in respect of the closing of shops on weekly half-holiday is brought to the notice of new traders as requirements may be different to those applying in other areas in which they trade.

It is believed that new legislation is to be promoted in respect of shop trading and it is hoped that the opportunity will be taken to remove many of the anomalies that exist and cause so much discontent amongst the trade.

FACTORIES.

The tables on the following pages refer to the inspections carried out at factory premises in the Borough.

Factory development continues in the Borough and close attention is given to all aspects of Public Health Control. This work at the planning stage is considered to be very important as some of the development is extensive in character and problems resolved at this stage show advantages later on.

A high standard of health and welfare facilities is arrived at with new factories and some excellent schemes are being provided.

Three undertakings obtain a water supply from deep bores for which approval has been given in accordance with the requirements of the Factory Act. Samples of water are obtained at regular intervals for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis. At one of the undertakings the supply is extensive and complex in character and reports on samples are received weekly.

Close liaison is maintained with this Company in the surveillance of water supply and a comprehensive scheme of water sampling is carried out.

The support and assistance afforded by the Public Analyst in the examination and control of these water supplies is greatly appreciated.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES.

The main provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, came into operation on the 1st August, 1964. The new legislation is of course designed to improve the safety, health and welfare facilities in these premises and as a first step it was necessary for the Department to prepare a register of the premises affected by the Act.

The number of premises shown on the register at the end of the year are as follows : —

Offices	96
Retail Shops	248
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	5
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	35
	<hr/>
	384
	<hr/>

The analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace is given below : —

Offices	1,321
Retail Shops	1,308
Wholesale departments, warehouses	25
Catering establishments open to the public	319
Canteens	72
Total	<hr/> 3,045 <hr/>

The total figure is made up of 1,406 males and 1,639 females.

It is obvious that investigations will be required to ensure that all premises covered by the Act have indeed made an application for registration and this is being ascertained by routine inspections of the premises concerned.

It is already apparent that certain occupiers of premises affected by registration propose to avail themselves of the opportunity of making arrangements with occupiers of adjacent premises for W.C. accommodation, washing facilities and the supply of drinking water in lieu of making provision for these amenities on their own premises. It is considered unfortunate that in some respects the Act in view of these provisions may result in a lower standard than that previously obtained in the operation of the 1934 Shops Act.

AGRICULTURAL (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISION) ACT, 1956.

There are twenty-six holdings situate within the Borough. Inspections previously carried out relating to the provisions of the Act have indicated satisfactory conditions and no further action has been found necessary. During inspection of those premises under other legislation, the opportunity is taken of checking on any changing conditions which may require action by the Department.

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES.

Copies of Certificates of Registration under the provisions of the Radioactive Substances Act are forwarded to Local Authorities by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in respect of establishments in the Borough using radioactive substances.

In each case visits are paid to the industry concerned and close liaison maintained with their technical staff in order that the Department is kept aware of developments in this field.

OIL HEATER REGULATIONS.

The Department is responsible for the operation of these regulations and in this connection twenty-three visits have been paid to premises covered by the regulations in order to ensure that the requirements of the regulations were understood and complied with.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. Inspections : —

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	110	49	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	11	1	—
TOTAL	134	62	6	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found : —

Particulars (1)	Number of Cases in which Defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1)	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S. 3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S. 4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S. 6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7) :					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	5	—	—	—

Pest Control

With the increase in responsibility and amount of work undertaken it has been decided that the section be controlled by a Technical Assistant with four Rodent Operatives.

One of the rodent operatives is also engaged on other duties whenever the necessity arises.

A great deal has been said and written regarding use of pesticides with in some instances the attendant dangers and it has also been the aim of the Department that a close consideration shall be given when measures are being undertaken to carry out disinfestation against insect pests to ensure no untoward risks are involved.

Whilst the staff have been fully engaged in attending to complaints and survey of the area for rodents together with inspection and taking of remedial measures arising out of Annual and Clearance Contracts difficulties have arisen as a result of sickness and other matters causing strain in endeavouring to maintain the service.

The spirit of co-operation and goodwill has still prevailed thus enabling the Local Authority to carry out its responsibilities in the fullest entirety without any form of friction. This is of great benefit to everyone.

It does appear that constant vigilance is essential in the work of rodent control and as the Borough develops so more than ever does the need arise to maintain a satisfactory standard.

A free service has continued in respect of rat infestation at domestic property, and advice is given whenever requested in any instance affecting mice.

8,515 inspections were carried out by the rodent operatives, with 822 poisoning campaigns undertaken. The total amount of "poison take," i.e. poison and bait combined, on all campaigns was : Zinc Phosphide 29 lbs. 12½ ozs. ; Arsenic 17 lbs. 12 ozs. ; Mafantu 6½ ozs. ; Warfarin 0.1 per cent 4 lbs. ; 0.5 per cent 34 lbs.

The formula prepared by the Ministry for the calculation of the estimated kill of the common rat when Zinc Phosphide

and Arsenic are used shows that in respect of these two poisons in campaigns a total kill of 1901 is arrived at for the year.

A test baiting of 10 per cent of sewer manholes in the entire Borough were baited in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry and "no takes" were recorded.

This was considered satisfactory and no further work in this connection was undertaken during the financial year 1964/65.

A number of treatments have been carried out at industrial and other premises in relation to infestation of ants, cockroaches, etc., such work being undertaken on a Clearance or Annual Contract basis. Work in the case of domestic dwellings is done as a free service and complaints generally show a considerable increase.

In respect of infestation with bed-bugs, the number of houses dealt with during the year is as follows : —

(a) Corporation houses	.....	.....	6
(b) Other houses	.....	.....	Nil
(c) Number disinfested	.....	.....	6
(d) Total visits	.....	.....	14

Infested houses were treated with liquid and powder forms of D.D.T. with satisfactory results. It is not generally considered now necessary to have woodwork removed in the bedroom to facilitate disinfestation, due to the residual effect of D.D.T.

Whilst complaints were again received in the early spring of an infestation of the Carabidae or ground beetle on waste land at the rear of Corporation dwellings in the Stanlow Ward and gaining access to the houses, the degree of infestation was much lighter than that previously. This may have been due to work carried out the two previous years and that measures to combat the problem were again undertaken much earlier in the year under review, thereby affording a higher degree of success in disinfestation.

Close contact was maintained with officers of Infestation Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and their further help and support was greatly appreciated.

Spraying with a suitable insecticide has also been carried out following complaints received of nuisance by mosquito and midge breeding. Whenever possible cleansing of ditches has been undertaken by the owners, although where new development is concerned it is essential that all ditches shall be piped.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
SOUTH WEST CHESHIRE DIVISIONAL
HEALTH COMMITTEE

A N N U A L R E P O R T 1 9 6 4

Dr. W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

St. Martin's Lodge,
Castle Esplanade,
Nicholas Street,
CHESTER.

Telephone : CHESTER 24678
Extn. 343/344.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH SERVICES
OF THE...
SOUTH WEST CHESHIRE DIVISION
for the Year 1964

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Divisional Health Services for the year 1964. The Division comprises of the Borough of Ellesmere Port and the rural districts of Chester and Tarvin.

The total population has increased from 92,950 in 1963 to 94,700 in 1964. The area of the Division is 115,584 acres.

During the year the new purpose built Clinic Centre at Weston Grove, Upton, started to operate, providing much needed facilities for the population of the Chester rural district surrounding Chester City; thus enabling the premises at Hoole Lane, which had become inadequate, to be closed for clinic use.

In addition two sessional Child Welfare Clinics were started, one in the Westminster Ward of Ellesmere Port, the other in the village of Waverton, where considerable housing development has taken place in recent years.

An important event in the year was the adaptation of the premises at York Road, Ellesmere Port, for use by handicapped persons. A detailed report of the functioning of the handicapped persons club is given in the body of the report. The premises are also used by the Blind Association for weekly meetings and the facilities have also been offered to the Deaf Society.

I think it is appropriate at this time to mention valuable work performed by the W.V.S., and in particular the "Meals on Wheels" service which they supply. Without this service keeping people adequately nourished we would find in many cases that the statutory services in the domiciliary field would be valueless. I am pleased to report an increase in the

areas served by this service to include Malpas and Farndon, thus in the Divisional Areas we now have "Meals on Wheels" cover for the following areas : —

Ellesmere Port
Christleton
Great Boughton
Huntington
Upton
Kelsall and Tarvin
Waverton
Farndon
Malpas.

I wish to record my appreciation of the support received from the Chairman and members of the Committee throughout the year, to the County Medical Officer and his staff for their generous help, to Mr. R. J. Bernie, Clerk of the Committee and to the clerical staff for their co-operation on all occasions.

W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL SOUTH WEST CHESHIRE DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1964

Care of Mothers and Young Children

ANTE - NATAL CLINICS

There are two Ante-Natal Clinics held in the Division. These clinics are staffed by Consultant Obstetricians, Midwives and Health Visitors. Mothers also attend at these clinics for Post Natal examination.

Every effort is made to provide instruction in mothercraft for those attending the ante-natal clinics by means of talks, demonstrations, discussion groups and the showing of film strips and films.

Attendance figures at the two clinics are set out below.

	ANTE-NATAL		POST-NATAL	
	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances
Ellesmere Port	468	2082	119	127
Little Sutton	143	695	64	69

Dental facilities are available free of charge to expectant and nursing mothers, and during the year 14 women received treatment.

Clinics for Ante-Natal and Post-Natal mothers are held as follows : —

ANTE - NATAL CLINICS

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port —

Monday morning and Wednesday afternoon each week.

Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton —

Friday morning each week.

MIDWIVES CLINICS AND PREPARATION CLINICS

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port —

Monday afternoon each week.

Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton —

Thursday afternoon each week.

DENTAL CLINICS (EXPECTANT MOTHERS)

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port —

By appointment.

Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton —

By appointment.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Attendances at these Clinics throughout the Division continue to show an increase in all the age groups.

New clinics were commenced during the year at Waverton and in the Westminster Ward of Ellesmere Port.

New cases and attendances at individual Clinics : —

	New Cases	Total Attendances		
		0—1	1—2	2—5
Barrow	20	268	104	142
Christleton	49	532	160	119
Farndon	26	242	83	75
Great Boughton	107	928	229	95
Huntington	36	388	62	68
Kelsall	38	328	135	119
Malpas	45	422	111	119
Saughall	29	387	91	96
Tarvin	45	490	127	127
Tattenhall	38	229	26	53
Upton	209	1567	230	176
Waverton	26	220	67	35
Ellesmere Port, Stanney Lane	573	5002	521	135
" " Overpool	53	334	30	19
" " Westminster	31	231	39	34
Little Sutton	245	2069	256	72
	<hr/> 1570 <hr/>	<hr/> 13637 <hr/>	<hr/> 2271 <hr/>	<hr/> 1484 <hr/>

Attendances of Children under 5 at the following Specialist Clinics : —

	New Cases	Total Attendances
Ophthalmic	22	58
Dental Treatment (under 5)	120	158
E. N. T. (under 5)	11	17

Screening Tests of Hearing

Health Visitors who have been specially trained in the technique, carry out routine tests of hearing on babies of nine months and over at the Child Welfare Clinics.

Where necessary children are referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics staffed by Consultant Surgeons and to Professor Ewing and his colleagues from the Manchester University Department for Education of the Deaf. These Clinics deal with children of pre-school age and of school age having hearing defects.

Phenylketenuria

All babies are tested by Health Visitors either at home or in the Clinic for phenylketenuria, one of the causes of backwardness in children. Early recognition and treatment of this condition prevents any deterioration taking place.

Child Welfare Clinics are held as follows :—

- Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port —
Tuesday and Friday afternoons each week.
- Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port —
Young Childrens' Clinic (age 2 — 5).
4th Thursday afternoon in each month.
- Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton —
Monday afternoon each week.
- Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton —
Young Childrens' Clinic (age 2 — 5).
1st Tuesday afternoon each month.
- Castrol Social Club, Overpool —
1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon each month.
- Congregational Church Hall, Grace Road, Ellesmere Port —
1st and 3rd Wednesday afternoon each month.
- Village Hall, Barrow —
1st and 3rd Wednesday afternoon each month.
- Women's Institute, Christleton —
1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon each month.
- Memorial Hall, Farndon, Nr. Chester —
1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon each month.
- Congregational Church Hall, Great Boughton —
Tuesday afternoon each week.
- Village Hall, Huntington, Chester —
2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon each month.
- Parish Hall, Kelsall —
1st and 3rd Tuesday afternoon each month.
- Jubilee Hall, Malpas —
1st, 3rd and 5th Monday afternoon each month.
- Vernon Institute, Saughall —
1st and 3rd Monday afternoon each month.
- The Vicarage, Tarvin —
2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon each month.

Barbour Institute, Tattenhall —

1st and 3rd Monday afternoon each month.

Welfare Centre, Upton —

Thursday afternoon each week.

Presbyterian Church Hall, Waverton —

2nd and 4th Tuesday afternoon each month.

Specialist Clinics for Pre - School children and school children are held at the following locations : —

Dental Clinics (Pre - School, School Children) : —

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port —

By appointment.

Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton —

By appointment.

Audiology and Screening Clinics : —

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port —

Tuesday afternoon each week. School Children — Monday morning alternate weeks.

Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton —

3rd Tuesday afternoon each week.

Welfare Centre, Weston Grove, Upton —

2nd and 4th Friday afternoon.

Rural Clinics —

By appointment, as required.

WELFARE FOODS, MINISTRY AND PROPRIETARY BRANDS

The distribution of Welfare Foods, both Ministry and Proprietary Brands, continue to operate satisfactorily, and our appreciation is due to the voluntary workers who give many hours of their time to assist in this capacity both at clinics, and at voluntary distribution points.

Ministry —

National Dried Milk	Cod Liver Oil	A/D Tablets	Orange Juice	Total
14,694	1,467	1,563	14,759	32,483

Proprietary Brands —

Milk Foods	Cereal Foods	Other Commodities
13,806	1,770	11,564

The figures for Ministry Welfare Foods show a decrease in the issue of National Dried Milk, but the other items show an increase : —

National Dried Milk	1373	—	9 %	Decrease
Cod Liver Oil	73	—	5 %	Increase
A & D Tablets	20	—	1½ %	Increase
Orange Juice	1705	—	11½ %	Increase

All Foods in Proprietary Brands Section have shown an increase over the year : —

Milk Foods	2325	—	16¾ %
Cereal Foods.....	122	—	7 %
Other Commodities	2914	—	25 %

Ministry Welfare Foods are distributed at the following centres : —

Welfare Clinics —

Ellesmere Port
 Little Sutton
 Overpool
 Westminster Ward,
 Ellesmere Port
 Barrow
 Christleton
 Farndon
 Great Boughton
 Huntington
 Kelsall
 Malpas
 Saughall
 Tarvin
 Tattenhall
 Upton
 Waverton

Voluntary Persons —

Duddon Tilston

Proprietary Brands of Welfare Foods are issued only at the Welfare Clinics in the Divisional Area.

Day Nursery

The Day Nursery continues to fill a social need in the community. Children admitted are in the main from the groups having priority in the County Council's Scheme. These include a variety of social and medical reasons.

Cases were referred for admission from several sources. Parents, General Practitioners, Health Visitors, Assistant Medical Officers and the Area Childrens' Officer.

The Nursery is approved by the Ministry of Health as a training nursery for Nursery Students and during the year two Nursery Students were in training.

During 1964 one student sat the examination for the National Nursery Examination Board Certificate for Nursery Nurses and she was successful.

Facilities continue to be made available to local schools for the older girls to attend for training in mothercraft.

Attendances during July and August were affected by an outbreak of Measles with a resultant decline in attendances to 31 per day in July, 34 per day in August.

At the close of the year there were 58 children on the register, all of whom were priority cases.

	Daily Average Number attending	Total Attendances
Aged 0 — 2 years	17.5	4339
2 — 5 years	25.25	6220

Midwifery and Home Nursing

Number of births during the year : 2012 (including 32 stillbirths) (adjusted for inward and outward transfers).

Domestic Help Service

The Domestic Help Service again shows a marked increase in demand, both in the numbers of persons supplied and the length of time for which the help is required.

Number of persons supplied with Domestic Help: —

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
154	185	237	274	334	395

Number of persons for whom there was a continued need for the supply of help as at 31st December each year —

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
84	112	136	169	193	218

Number of hours supplied —

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
32,126	38,805	50,218	59,533	65,337	72,081

The supply of this service in the main is to the aged and infirm, the chronic sick, who without the help would undoubtedly require hostel or hospital accommodation. In some instances the help is only required on one, two or three days per week, in other cases help is supplied each day.

The following is a summary of Domestic Help supplied to persons with a continued need as at the 31st December, 1964—

1	case	has	been	in	receipt	of	help	for	11	years
1	case	has	been	in	receipt	of	help	for	9	years
3	cases	have	been	in	receipt	of	help	for	8	years
3	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	7	years
4	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	6	years
9	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	5	years
23	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	4	years
27	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	years
33	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	years
47	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	year
67	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	less	than 1 year

From the above it will be observed that approximately 75% have had help for more than 1 year and continue to require help, and some 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % have had help for more than 3 years.

During the Autumn a series of meetings were arranged for the Domestic Helps in the Ellesmere Port area to stimulate their interest and to give them a broad outline of the various services provided. The attendance by the Helps was voluntary, 23 wished to attend, and the average attendance at each meeting was 19.

Talks were given by a Health Visitor, District Nurse, District Midwife, Public Health Inspector, Administrator, the Domestic Help Supervisor, and finally a Cooking Demonstration was arranged with the assistance of the North Western Gas Board.

Discussions took place at the close of each meeting, and the Helps showed much enthusiasm and interest.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year: —

A.	Number of new applicants	232
	(of these 58 were cancelled)	
B.	Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31.12.64	120
C.	Number of cases attended during the year	395
D.	Number of cases of continued need at 31.12.64	218
E.	Number of hours Domestic Help supplied	72,081
F.	Amount recovered from Future Recovery cases: £439. 8s. 9d.	
G.	39 cases were brought to the attention of the Committee during the year.	

11 cases were defined as Future Recovery cases.

1 Future Recovery case the accumulative balance was waived.

In 1 Future Recovery case collection was deferred.

In 5 Future Recovery cases recovery of the accumulative balance was approved.

In 11 cases arrears were cancelled.

In 10 cases the assessment was reduced.

Prevention of Illness — Care and After-Care

Number of cases investigated in Division: —

1. TUBERCULOSIS—

(a) Number of Primary Investigations	.....	.....	.....	34
(b) Number of Follow-up Visits	.....	.....	.....	256
(c) Number of cases where patient has been found to have:				
(a) Removed from area	.....	.....	.....	7
(b) Recovered	.....	.....	.....	10
(c) Died	.....	.....	.....	2

2. OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

All cases of chronic illness awaiting admission to Chronic Wards or suitable Institutions are visited regularly by Health Visitors until admission is affected, and in many cases Domestic Help is provided.

B. NURSING EQUIPMENT—

567 articles were loaned to elderly, nursing and handicapped persons during the year. The period of loan varies in accordance with the needs, in the first instance the loan is for three months which can be extended if required.

The Nursing Equipment is mainly stored at the Divisional Offices, Chester and Ellesmere Port, the following is an inventory of the various items held at the offices (many of the items listed are out on loan): —

Invalid Wheel Chairs	.....	.....	30	Sputum Flasks	.....	.....	.....	12
Sheets, single	.....	.....	24	Hoyer Hoist	.....	.....	.....	1
Sheets draw	.....	.....	24	Dunlopillo Mattressess	.....	.....	.....	4
Sheets, rubber/plastic	.....	.....	90	Dunlopillo Cushions	.....	.....	.....	3
Walking Sticks	.....	.....	5	Bed Cages	.....	.....	.....	9
Air Rings	.....	.....	16	Nocturnal Enuresis Alarm	.....	.....	.....	11
Special Spastic Chair	.....	.....	1	Beds with Chain and Handle	.....	.....	.....	4
Water/Air Beds	.....	.....	2	Inflatable Toilet Seat	.....	.....	.....	1
Bed Pulleys	.....	.....	4	Three and Four-legged				
Back Rests	.....	.....	19	Walking Aids				19
Bed Pans	.....	.....	50	Commodes	.....	.....	.....	23
Urinals	.....	.....	19	Crutches (pairs)	.....	.....	.....	15
Adjustable Table	.....	.....	1	Special Toddlers				
Ramp	.....	.....	1	Walking Aid				2
Helping Hand	.....	.....	9	Bonaped Walking Aid	.....	.....	.....	1
Sputum Mugs	.....	.....	2	Fireguards	.....	.....	.....	4

In addition, the District Nurse/Midwives in the Rural areas each have a small stock of the smaller items, bedpans, urinals, rubber sheets, etc.

C. HANDICAPPED PERSONS —

(i) At the end of the year there were 116 cases on the handicapped persons register, many of whom were in regular employment. All cases have been visited by the Health Visitors during the year, and in the majority of cases where the person was not in regular employment the services of the County Council were not required.

(ii) Number of persons in the area registered with the Chester and District Blind Welfare Society — 118.

Number of Partially Sighted Persons in the area registered with the Chester and District Blind Welfare Society — 23.

(iii) Number of persons registered as Deaf and Dumb, Hard of Hearing — 59.

(iv) Adaptations were carried out in the houses of twelve handicapped persons.

(v) *Disabled Drivers Car Badges —*

The Badges are issued to severely disabled drivers who because of their disability have difficulty in walking more than a short distance. The Badges are for the purpose of identification only, and confer no legal rights or privileges. The display of the Badge on a disabled driver's vehicle will enable him/her to be readily identified both by the Police and by other road users. This will help the Police to assist them in parking and to exercise discretion in their favour wherever possible.

A condition of the issue of the Badge is that it should only be displayed when the vehicle is driven by the person to whom the Badge was issued.

There are 24 Disabled Car Drivers on the Register.

Handicapped Persons' Club, Ellesmere Port —

The Handicapped Persons' Club held its first meeting on Thursday, 3rd September, in the Hall of the former Welfare Centre, York Road, Ellesmere Port. Nine patients attended the

first meeting, and the register has gradually increased to eighteen at the end of the year. The average attendance however, remains at 9—11, a hard core of regular attenders plus spasmodic attendance from others. The Club is open on Thursday afternoon of each week.

The Club is supervised by an Occupational Therapist, working in close liaison with a Health Visitor who follows up with visits to patients who have particular difficulties and those who are poor attenders. The Women's Voluntary Service greatly assist both at the Club, and with transport to and from the Club for those members who are unable to make their own way.

Afternoons are usually divided into two sessions. The first session consists of individual work on crafts designed, where possible, to aid in specific treatment of disabilities. The second session is devoted to group activities, for example, games, a quiz or beetle drive. Special afternoons, such as a Christmas party, and slide shows have been held, and patients have been taken to various evening shows in Ellesmere Port, again with the help of the Womens' Voluntary Service.

It is hoped that, at a later date, the kitchen in the Hall can be adapted so that special help can be given to disabled women and any necessary aids provided. At present the scope of activities is often limited by the small number of patients taking part, and it is hoped that the membership of the Club will increase during the coming year.

D. SITTER - IN SERVICE —

One person was assisted with this service during the year.

E. CONVALESCENCE —

Six persons were sent for convalescence during the year.

F. REHABILITATION —

One mother and her three children were sent to the Brentwood Rehabilitation Centre.

HEALTH EDUCATION

As was mentioned in the Annual Report for 1963, a 16 m.m. sound film projector was allocated for use in the Division. This has proved a most valuable aid in health education and has acted as a stimulus to the staff both in the use of the film projector and in other methods of health education.

As a result the increase in the activities of health education continues. Health Visitors and medical staff are giving talks to many voluntary societies and going into schools to give talks on different aspects of health and hygiene.

Senior pupils are encouraged to visit the Day Nursery and the Clinics at Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port, and Weston Grove, Upton, by arrangements with the Domestic Science and Head Teachers.

Special features on selected items are on display at the main clinics and the staff show considerable ingenuity in devising eye - catching arrangements.

The creation of a Merseyside Committee on cancer education has resulted in several voluntary societies having lectures on this most important subject.

An equally valuable activity has been the One - Day Courses arranged by the Cheshire Community Council for voluntary welfare workers in the Tarvin and Ellesmere Port areas at which the Divisional Medical Officer lectured on the assistance available from the County Health Department.

More recently a course of lectures has been given to domestic science teachers in the Wirral, Ellesmere Port and Chester rural areas by the Divisional Medical Officer, health visitors and matron of the Day Nursery.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

Quarterly meetings are held to ensure that the most effective use is made of all those concerned with problem families and children who may have been neglected or ill-treated. Smaller group meetings to discuss any individual families are called between quarterly meetings if circumstances require this to be done.

These meetings are presided over by the Area Childrens' Officer and the following list indicates the representatives normally attending : —

- Divisional Medical Officer.
- Health Visitor.
- Welfare Department Case Worker.
- N.S.P.C.C. Inspector.
- Representatives of local Housing Departments.
- National Assistance Board.
- School Attendance Officers.
- Mental Health Welfare Worker.
- Representatives of local Voluntary Bodies including C.A.B.
- Probation Officer.

Selected cases are discussed at these meetings when observations are made by those intimately concerned. After due deliberation it is usually agreed that the main supervision and investigation for the time being will be delegated to the appropriate worker who, in the meantime, will keep in touch with those others most concerned with the case in question.

Such arrangements prevent a continual stream of workers calling at the home in a short space of time.

It will be appreciated that these meetings present at times insuperable problems, whilst others present opportunities for help and supervision. In many instances the constant supervision employed, whilst not solving a particular problem, is often able to stop further deterioration and to maintain a family on an improved standard.

One family was sent to Brentwood Rehabilitation Centre for training and rehabilitation.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

At the commencement of the year there were 661 persons on the register for Chiropody treatment. During the year a further 199 applications were received of whom 168 were granted treatment free of charge, 24 at half cost, 7 were not eligible. At the end of the year there were 761 persons on the register receiving Chiropody treatment.

Details of Service provided —

Place of Treatment	Over 65		Physically Handicapped	
	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments
Chiropodist's Surgery	434	2351	9	64
Home of Patient	371	1801	11	70

Number of cases in which the County Council paid full fee 765

Number of cases in which the County Council paid part fee 60

The service is available to persons over the age of 65 years, physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers recommended for such treatment by their family doctor or district nurse. Persons who receive any National Assistance Benefit, or whose sole income is the National Retirement Pension, are eligible for free treatment under the provisions of the scheme. Persons in receipt of income from other sources may have to pay towards the cost of the treatment, depending on the amount of the additional income.

Treatment in the first instance is monthly for the first six months, thereafter alternative months, unless a recommendation is received from either the patient's doctor, the District Nurse or the Chiropodist, requesting further monthly treatment.

The patients are allowed to choose from a list of recognised Chiropodists the Chiropodist they wish to attend for treatment. In some cases when the patient cannot attend the Chiropodist's surgery, the Chiropodist can visit the patient at his/her home.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Adult Training Centre, Ellesmere Port

Attendances throughout the year have been reasonably good, absenteeism being generally due to coughs and colds, and in some cases the trainees have to attend hospitals at regular intervals. Attendance at Adult Training Centres is entirely voluntary.

Number on the register at the commencement of the year	73
Number on the register at the close of the year	80

Contract work has continued to operate satisfactorily, with new contracts with the Plastic Coatings Limited and Fibrelite Industries Limited. In addition to the contract work numerous other items are made for which there is a regular sale, and for the annual Open Day Sale in December.

It is gratifying to be able to report that seven trainees were placed in employment during the year, two of whom have since returned, the remaining five are still in regular employment.

In addition to the handcrafts, social training is also given with some success, for example : —

Homecraft : Mixed groups of boys and girls go to the shopping centre, purchase food, return to the centre, prepare and cook meals, lay the table (a girl usually acts as the hostess), they eat what they have cooked, and afterwards clear the table, wash dishes, etc. Very favourable comments have been received from parents in this connection.

Public Services : Use of the telephone, visits to the Public Library, etc.

Hair Dressing : The girls are now capable of dressing and setting each others hair. Practice takes place daily and seems to inspire confidence in the girls in their work.

Shopping : Many of the trainees are taken on shopping expeditions and are capable of accounting for the purchases they make.

Speech Training : Two of the girls are assisted with elementary speech training, pending the appointment of a speech therapist.

A member of the staff returned from a twelve month course, and it is pleasing to report that he was successful in obtaining N.A.M.H. Diploma.

Another member of the staff is undergoing similar training and will return mid - July, 1965.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

SMALLPOX, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH

A. SMALLPOX VACCINATION

1. Primary Vaccination :	Males	Females	Total
(1) Pre-School Children	340	320	660
(2) School Children....	6	8	14
(3) Adults ...	14	34	48
TOTALS	360	362	722

Smallpox Re - Vaccination :

(1) Pre-School Children	8	3	11
(2) School Children	17	23	40
(3) Adults	93	99	192
TOTALS	118	125	243

B. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION —

1. Incomplete :

(1) Pre-School Children ..	61	52	113
(2) School Children....	1	—	1
TOTALS	62	52	114

2. Completed :

(1) Pre-School Children ...	742	663	1405
(2) School Children....	37	32	69
TOTALS	779	695	1474

3. Re - Immunisation :

All Children	1031	1002	2033
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C OTHER IMMUNISATION —

(e.g. Whooping Cough/Tetanus) :

(1) Pre-School Children	742	690	1432
(2) School Children....	32	40	72
TOTALS	774	730	1504

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Age Group	Number of persons who have received		Total
	Salk Vaccine Second Injection	Oral Vaccine Third Dose	
(a) Children born in 1964	—	198	198
(b) Children born in 1963	3	911	914
(c) Children born in 1962	7	275	282
(d) Children born in 1961	6	99	105
(e) Children and Young Persons born in years 1943 — 60	4	121	125
(f) Young Persons born in years 1933 — 42	—	44	44
(g) Others	5	36	41
(h) Total	25	1684	1709
(i) Number of persons given third injection of Salk Vaccine			35
(j) Number of persons given a reinforcing dose of Oral Vaccine			240

B. C. G. VACCINATION

Number of Consent Forms issued	1737
Number of Consent Forms returned with parents consent	1553
Number of Children Heaf Tested	1466
Number of Children positive to Heaf Test	253
Number of Children negative to Heaf Test	1141
Number of Children B.C.G. Vaccinated	1136
Number of Children given 12 months Follow Up Heaf Test	1027
Number of Children given 12 months Follow Up Heaf Test and re - Vaccinated	—

STATISTICS RELATING TO CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON NOTIFICATION REGISTERS
OF DISTRICT COUNCILS IN THE DIVISION.

	Males			Females			Total		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1. Cases on Register, 1.1.64	238	70	308	216	56	272	454	126	580
2. Cases notified and transfers into area during year	20	2	22	11	1	12	31	3	34
3. Number of Cases removed from register during year	23	1	24	15	0	15	38	1	39
4. Cases on Register, 31.12.64	235	71	306	212	57	269	*447	*128	*575

This figure is made up as follows : —

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1. Ellesmere Port M.B.	216	39	255
2. Chester R.D.C.	144	39	183
3. Tarvin R.D.C.	87	50	137
	<u>447</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>575</u>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1964

DISTRICT	DISEASE																
	Dysentery		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles		Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Ellesmere Port Municipal Borough	80	66	13	13	22	14	353	334	2	1	1	3	—	4	1	1	—
Chester Rural District	7	5	5	3	6	9	69	156	1	—	—	—	15	13	2	—	—
Tarvin Rural District....	—	1	9	5	16	14	18	18	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	87	72	27	22	44	37	440	417	6	7	1	3	15	17	3	1	—

